

**50625 to 50634—Continued.**

There are numerous varieties of oil palms along the West African coast extending sometimes for a distance of 100 or 125 kilometers. In 1909 the palm trees in West Africa produced more than 100,000 tons of oil and 250,000 tons of palm kernels, and yet this is only a part, perhaps a third, of the amount that Africans could supply, allowing about another third, which is required by the natives for food. (Adapted from *The Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases*, vol. 2, p. 314.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48633.

**50635 to 50647.**

From Nanking, Kiangsu, China. Seeds presented by John H. Reisner, University of Nanking. Received April 9, 1920. Quoted notes by Mr. Reisner.

**50635.** *ALEURITES FORDII* Hemsl. Euphorbiaceæ. **Tung-oil tree.**

"From Chuchow, Anhwei, north of Yangtze."

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 44661.

**50636 and 50637.** *CUCUMIS SATIVUS* L. Cucurbitaceæ. **Cucumber.**

**50636.** "Chinese long green." **50637.** "Chinese long white."

**50638.** *GLEDITSIA SINENSIS* Lam. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

"A handsome Chinese tree known as 'Tsao-k'o shu,' abundant throughout the Yangtze Valley up to 3,500 feet altitude. It grows 60 to 100 feet tall and has a thick trunk, smooth gray bark, a spreading head with massive branches, small pinnate leaves, and inconspicuous greenish flowers. The latter are followed by pods or 'beans,' which, when ripe, are black, 6 to 14 inches long and three-fourths of an inch to 1½ inches wide. These pods are broken up and are in general use for ordinary laundry work, producing a good lather in either hot or cold water. They are also used in the process of tanning hides. The saponaceous fat is contained in the pod itself, which is the only part utilized, the hard, flattened brown seeds being discarded." (*Wilson, A Naturalist in Western China*, vol. 2, p. 71.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 45803.

**50639 and 50640.** *HELIANTHUS ANNUUS* L. Asteraceæ. **Sunflower.**

**50639.** "Black seeded." **50640.** "White seeded."

**50641.** *JUGLANS REGIA* L. Juglandaceæ. **Walnut.**

"From Pochow, Anhwei, China."

**50642.** *KOELREUTERIA APICULATA* Rehd. and Wils. Sapindaceæ.

A tree, 3 to 12 meters high, with a dense, spreading head and dark-gray bark-bearing bipinnate leaves, 18 to 35 centimeters long, and erect terminal many-flowered panicles of yellow flowers which are sometimes used to make a yellow dye for cotton cloth and silk fabrics. Native to China. (Adapted from *Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae*, vol. 2, p. 191.)

**50643.** *RICINUS COMMUNIS* L. Euphorbiaceæ. **Castor-bean.**

"Castor beans."

**50644.** *SPINACIA OLERACEA* L. Chenopodiaceæ. **Spinach.**

"Chinese early long leaf."

**50645.** *STILLINGIA SEBIFERA* (L.) Michx. Euphorbiaceæ.

"A long-lived tree, 40 to 50 feet high, which occurs in all the warmer parts of China and is remarkable for the beautiful autumnal tints of its foliage. It yields the valuable Chinese vegetable tallow of commerce. In Hupeh, where